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THE FORTNIGHT.

Monday, 20th October

WHEN the German Emperor was in Kiel at the beginning of last month (the *Daily News* says) it had been announced that he would pay a visit to a much esteemed family in the city. A few minutes before the appointed hour a gentleman in plain clothes arrived on foot at the door of the house and told the maid servant, who answered the bell, to lead him to her master. She said politely that that would be impossible, for her master was expecting the Emperor directly, and would naturally like to be in private with him. "But," she added, "I shall be glad to take any message from you." The visitor replied that it was very necessary for him to speak to her master, and, on the girl renewing her objections, added, "Oh, it will not be so bad as that, only take me to your master; and as to the Emperor, I know him very well, ever since the time when he was Prince William." Encouraged by this news, the girl promised to announce the gentleman's visit; but begged for his name or a visiting-card. "Well," said the gentleman, "if you must absolutely know my name, I am called William and am myself the Emperor."

ACCORDING to the summary of mail news telegraphed to an Allahabad paper the German Anti-Socialist law, having been in force for twelve years, expired on September 30th. The expiration was the occasion of great rejoicing among the Socialists of Berlin, who claim a great victory over Prince Bismarck's old policy. Liebknecht and Bebel issued a manifesto declaring that the Socialist programme includes—1st, the greatest extension possible of political liberties; 2nd, one single progressive taxation for state and parish; 3rd, the unrestricted right of combination; 4th, a normal working day corresponding to the needs of society, and the prohibition of Sunday labour; 5th, the prohibition of children's labour; and all women's labour in employments injurious to health and morality; 6th, school laws benefiting life and health, the supervision of mines, factories, work-shops, and home industries by officials chosen by the working men; effective legislation with regard to employers' liability; 7th, the regulation of the employment of prisoners; and 8th, complete self-administration of all workmen's benefit and support funds.

EITHER Colonel Henderson, Superintendent of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department, or Mr. Trevor Plowden, will probably act as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India during the absence of Mr. E. Henvey, C. S., on leave.

In reply to a request, made by the British Association for the Advancement of Science to the Indian Government to make inquiries to ascertain what Hindu sect uses each of the existing temples, Lord Lansdowne has replied that the result would not be of much scientific value, "as vast numbers of Hindus are eclectic, and worship in numerous temples of different gods indifferently."

Tuesday, 21st October.

THE Madras citizens' Memorial upon the question of the insanitary condition of that city was presented to the Governor by a Committee, headed by the Hon'ble Mr. Boyson, who claimed special consideration for Madras city, on the ground of its being the capital and an important centre of communication, with a large floating population. The Governor, replying for the Government recognised the Municipality as the only legally consituted authority to deal with such questions, but would gladly receive information from the Memorialists. The matter had had official consideration a long time past, and an official Committee had been appointed to report upon the condition of the city. He promised that the report of the Committee should have prompt attention, but declined to add to that Committee representatives of the Memorialists' Committee. The Government could not entertain the idea of spending all its accumulated balance for the benefit of one particular Municipality, as had been suggested, but the Government recognised the gravity and urgency of the matter.

IN reviewing the *Asiatic Quarterly's* recent article on China and Russia and the value of British policy in Asia of co-operation with China, the *North China Herald* (Shanghai) writes:—"Both Japan and China are awake to the danger of Russian ambition in Asia, and both of them look to England as their natural ally. They both know, fortunately, that it would suit Russia's ends to involve them in a quarrel over Corea, and this is Corea's safety. China is on the point of making, if she has not already concluded, a large loan for the purpose of constructing a strategic railway to her Manchurian frontier, while Japan's military and naval preparations are directed to the maintenance of her independence, in the face of possible menace from Russia. If the three countries, England, China and Japan, remain on good terms without any formal alliance which might be provocative, Russia will be kept in check, and there is little fear of her absorbing China. The more China follows the lead of Japan, in fostering European civilisation, and encouraging the presence of Europeans in the country, the less chance there is of her falling a victim to the earth-hunger of Russia."

A LONDON city editor remarks that the fall in silver has upset many a wide-awake calculator who had fondly built his hopes on the American purchases. They put up the price too fast and have had to climb down. From what one can see London will still remain the silver market of the world in spite of all the American attempts to control the metal. Of course prices will not run down much further at present because there are a great many artificial purchases to be made, but production in course of time, if values are maintained, must exceed consumption, and then the folly of these artificial "corners" will be again demonstrated.

A PANAMA telegram states that the Orinoco has overflowed its banks and has flooded an enormous territory, including the town of Cuidad Bolivar, Venezuela. The 350 houses comprising the town are filled with water and 2,000 persons are homeless and destitute. The estimated loss is £600,000. Many plantations have been damaged, crops ruined and cattle drowned.

Wednesday, 22nd October.

TELEGRAMS from Constantinople state that the Sultan is showing much attention to Admiral Duprerre, as the representative of France. The Admiral will at the Sultan's express desire remain in the Ottoman capital for the purpose of attending a dinner, to be given in his honour by the Turkish Admiralty. In the private audience which he accorded Admiral Duperres, the Sultan expressed the warmest feelings of friendship for France, and earnestly charged the Admiral to convey to President Carnot an expression of his great gratification at seeing at the present moment a French squadron in Turkish waters.

THE total cost of the Rungpore Drainage Canal is estimated at Rs. 60,000.

MR. MALABARI has returned to Bombay from his visit to London.

IN reviewing the administration of the Tributary and Political States of the Chota Nagpore Division, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal states that the efforts, now being made to open out the mineral wealth of the country, will soon make the question of road construction one of paramount importance.

ADDRESSING some Pundits at Conjeveram, Lord Connemara said the other day that the Imperial Institute in London, established by the Prince of Wales, would receive with very great pleasure any contributions that the Pundits of India could send to the Institute.

THE *Hindu* understands that His Excellency Lord Connemara has under consideration the difference between the local native and European communities regarding the hours for bathing in the Courtallam Falls. The matter will be settled as soon as Mr. F. A. Nicholson, the permanent Collector of the Tinnevelly District, returns from furlough, and assumes charge of his office. The settlement will be fair to both the communities, the native gentlemen being permitted to bathe in the morning hours till 7-30 and after 9-30. The two hours in the interval will be set apart for European gentlemen.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has administered a rebuke to the Municipalities in the Province for the inadequate number of meetings held, and the small average attendance at the meetings.

THE Commissioner of Chota Nagpore thus writes about the gold mines in that Division:—"In Lohardug, a the aborigines of Sonapet have for a long time obtained small quantities of gold by washing the sand of the Sona river, but the quantities gathered have never been sufficient to pay them anything more than their daily wages. The Sonapet valley is almost entirely encircled by a belt of hills, and some of the reefs in these hills have been examined by mining geologists, and the favourable reports submitted have encouraged several persons to take up tracts of land with the view of forming mining companies. The Bengal-Nagpore Railway has brought the District of Singbhum within reach of Calcutta, and into prominent notice in commercial circles. Syndicates have been formed there with the view of exploiting its mineral resources, and there are at the present time several important applications pending before me for licenses to prospect for minerals. In fact, signs are not wanting that this District with its mineral and forest products has a great future before it."

THERE has been another prosecution at Bombay of shopkeepers for selling indecent photographs, and a local paper (*Times of India*) protests that the Native Magistrate who tried the case was unduly lenient in the punishment he inflicted—namely, a fine of Rs. 100. "There is no reason to doubt that business of this sort is carried on in Bombay on a very extensive scale, but for obvious reasons it is by no means an easy matter to institute a prosecution. Witnesses will not willingly come forward, and make public admission of sharing in a dirty transaction of this kind, and if Magistrates throw cold water on the efforts of the police to secure a conviction in the case of men who are notoriously known as dealers in wares of this description, it will end in offenders of the stamp of those recently tried enjoying complete immunity from the consequences of their nefarious business. Our own opinion is that none of the persons who have been recently charged with this offence have been adequately punished, and with all respect to Mr. Shewshunker, we trust that it will not be his fortune (or rather the accused's fortune) to try the next case of the kind which is brought forward."

Thursday, 23rd October.

MR. P. N. BOSE, of the Geological Survey, has written a memorandum on what is known as the Darjeeling coalfield, and has come to conclusions much more favourable than Mr. Mallet thought justifiable when he examined the field seventeen years ago at the time of the completion of the Northern Bengal State Railway. Mr. Mallet did not think the coal would ever be worth working; but Mr. Bose, after a more exhaustive and minute examination, estimates that in the central and richest part of the field alone there are five million tons of of good coal, which, though not fit to be used in its natural state, is convertible into coke fully equal to that of Barakur. For the entire explored area, including seams which are thinner and less continuous, the amount of coal cannot, Mr. Bose thinks, amount to less than twenty million tons. Mr. Bose is apparently of opinion that it would pay to work the mines at once, and suggests that the Duars Tramway Company, which will pass within ten miles, should run a branch to the field. This may or may not be the case; but at all events the results of the survey are both important and interesting from the very substantial addition to the fuel reserve of the country which they bring to light.

THE native population of Bombay are to have the opportunity of learning what the English labour movement really means and what the moderate school of Socialists demand. The local Fabian Society has decided to give a series of lectures on "Socialism" at the Framji Cowasji Hall, and the first address entitled the "History of Socialism" was delivered the other evening. Mr. W. A. Chambers, the lecturer, has been for many years an active supporter and speaker in the labour agitation in London, and gave some good information about the industrial struggle in England.

THE Bhownugger Defamation Commission at its second sitting was informed that the officials to be brought before it had proceeded to Bombay, and warrants were issued. The charges against them are as follows:—That being subjects of the Durbar, and bound to fealty of loyalty, they had for some time past been concerned in aiding and abetting in an endeavour to produce disaffection against the State, and to injure it by means of certain defamatory writings; and that, therefore, there is good reason to believe that they rendered themselves liable to charges of endeavouring to produce disaffection against the State and to impair the sovereign authority thereof.

AN official inquiry into frauds recently discovered in the Treasury Office at Hyderabad is being vigorously pushed forward. The senior puisne Judge of the High Court of Hyderabad has been deputed to conduct it. Several warrants are said to have been issued, and prominent among those upon whom suspicion has fallen is Jai Rao, at one time Assistant Accountant-General under Sir Salar Jung the first. Action against Jai Rao was sudden, and its cause is as yet undisclosed. Jai Rao, on surrender, was released on bail of Rs. 25,000.

THE *Advocate of India* says:—"Mr. Shamrao Narain, the Naib Dewan of Indore, has committed suicide by swallowing some diamond powder. Rumour says that the Maharajah's displeasure led him to take this desperate step."

Friday, 24th October.

THE London correspondent of the *Hindu* writes:—"The telegrams which we have received during the week from India respecting the revolt in Manipur, the troubles in Cambay, and the electoral struggles and fights in Goa have greatly upset one sub-Editor of a London paper, if no more. He can find no better way of describing the condition of affair in Manipur] than by the heading in very large letters of 'Revolt in India.' The presumption, of course, is that a revolt has taken place in British Provinces in India. Another man announced 'Revolution in India'"

ELEMENTS of agriculture are now taught in all the primary schools in the Central Provinces.

THE Russian Ministry of War is organising a new expedition to Mongolia to explore the Gobi desert.

IT appears from the Bengal Government's Resolution on the report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum on the Economic and Art Section of the Museum for the last official year that arrangements have been made for the exchange of specimens between the Economic Museum and the Jeypore Museum and that additions were made to the Art-ware Ethnological and Economical Courts. During the year 436 new specimens were brought to the Art-ware Court, 123 to the Economic Court, and 173 to that of Ethnology. On the recommendation of the Bengal Committee of the Colonial and Indian Museum, Rs. 7,025 were placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the purchase of good specimens of Bengal Artware to form a collection under the name of Nawab Ahsanullah and Maharani Surnomoye for their donations towards the cost of the Bengal Screen.

MR. GLADSTONE recently addressed a meeting of five thousand in Midlothian, when he condemned the Government in Ireland in the most scathing manner, and taxed them with 'shadowing' and jury packing. He described the Liberal-Unionists as ultra-Conservatives, and urged his hearers to rally for the attack on the last fortress of bigotry and prejudice.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, speaking at Newcastle, made a vigorous rejoinder to Mr. Balfour's speech there last week. He re-affirmed the charges brought against Mr. Balfour's Government in Ireland. Earl Granville supported him, for in an eloquent speech he condemned the Tipperary trial.

MR. CAINE (says an English paper of October 3rd) leaves for India in three weeks' times for a winter tour, which will probably include Burmah. He will be accompanied by Mr. Robert W. Allan, the well-known artist, who intends to work hard during his trip, which will naturally end in Bond-street and an exhibition.

Saturday, 25th October.

ONE of the points especially noted by military observers during the recent manœuvres at Paris, when smokeless powder was used, was that in the clear atmosphere, unobscured by the smoke of battle, all bright accoutrements were seen at a great distance, thus betraying the positions of the various bodies of troops. In consequence of this, the Minister of War has decided to submit to Technical Military Committees a proposal to have the helmets of the dragoons and the scabbards of officers and soldiers bronzed, so as to dull their brightness.

A DECIDEDLY ludicrous incident, says a contemporary, occurred during the trial of the Warburton defamation case at Lahore. It appears that the Magistrate who was deputed to try the case, was actually losing pay all the time the trial lasted, and on more than one occasion he made touching allusions to this misfortune as a reason for curtailing the proceedings. At length, the defendant's Counsel was moved to say: "We feel, Sir, for your losses, and we sympathise with you deeply, but that hardly justifies your hurrying us through our defence."

MR. Edison has, a correspondent writes to the *Times*, succeeded in improving the phonograph, so that it can be worked by water as well as electricity. This wonderful machine is rapidly superseding stenography for business correspondence. The same correspondent says that Mr. Edison is now prosecuting an experiment designed to catch and record the sounds made in the sun's photosphere, when solar spots are formed by eruptions beneath its surface.

THE *Woman* is responsible for the following amusing story. It appears that His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, when a boy, was careless about expenditure and was thus too often put to pecuniary difficulties. Once hard pressed for money, he applied to his grandmamma for a remittance which was not to be the first. Her Majesty did not grant the application, but on the contrary sent him a letter of advice written in her own hand. The astute Prince was quite eqeal to the occasion; he disposed of the letter for a valuable consideration.

Monday 27th October.

WRITING on the proposal to place Mahomet on the stage, a London paper says:—"So much feeling has not recently been excited among Moslems as the announcement of the proposed "mockery of the Prophet of Arabia on the stage of England, which has undertaken to respect the religious feeling of India." As a result of this very strong feeling, it is, we understand, extremely probable that the play will be abandoned. Of course it may be done elsewhere, and at all events it may be done in America, where no dramatic censorship exists. The play is not an adaptation of the one prohibited by the Comedie Francaise by reason of protest from the Sultan. It is an original drama by Mr. Hall Caine.

ARRANGEMENTS, we hear, are being made for holding a public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay for adopting a Memorial to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, protesting against the representation of the play of Mahomet on any English stage. The Memorial was prepared by a Committee, composed of Kazi Abdul Lutiff, Kazi Ismail Mahari, Moulvi Hidayatula, and Messrs. Badrudin Tyabji, R. M. Sayani, A. M. Dharamsey, Mir Sarfaraz Ali, and others.

NOT only was the treasury of the Cambay State found to be empty (with the exception of Rs. 2-8) when the officers of the Bombay Government took charge of it the other day, but it appears the State is in debt—to the extent of 1½ lakhs according to some accounts, and of 6 or 7 lakhs according to others. The income of the State is ten lakhs. The Bombay Government have appointed Major W. P. Kennedy, formerly Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar and more recently in political service in the South Mahratta Country, as Special Political Officer in Cambay. At the same time they have called upon the Nawab to nominate as his Dewan Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Harilal. The new Dewan will conduct the business of the State under the supervision of Major Kennedy until the revised revenue settlement and other changes have been carried out After that his Highness's powers will be restored to him. This means practically that Cambay is to be put temporarily under British administration. The Nawab made a strong representation to Government against any arrangement which would deprive him of his powers, and Government were anxious to proceed in the matter with as much consideration as possible for the feeling of a prince whose short-comings are those rather of a weak than of a deliberately bad ruler. The result, however, of recent inquiries is believed to have made a very unfavourable impression upon Government. Apart from the specific mismanagement which led to the recent outbreak there is much in the condition of the State, that was deemed to call for prompt and thorough amendment.

MR. BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN, a well-known Japanese scholar, has (the *Times* says) lately published in Japan a little volume entitled "Things Japanese; being notes on various subjects connected with Japan," in which a number of topics, arranged alphabetically, are discussed and explained. Under the heading "Topsy-Turvydom," the author says that it has often been remarked that the Japanese do many things in a way that runs directly counter to European ideas of what is natural and proper; Japanese books begin at the end, the word finis coming where we put the title page The foot-notes are printed at the top of the page, and the reader puts in his marker at the bottom. Men make themselves merry with wine; not after, but before dinner, and sweets come before the principal dishes. A Japanese mounts his horse on the right side; all parts of the harness are fastened on the same side; the mane hangs that way, and when the animal is brought home his head is put where his tail ought to be, and he is fed from a tub at the stable door. Boats are hauled up on the beach stern first. Japanese do not say north east or south-west, but east-north or west-south. They carry babies, not in their arms, but on their backs They address a letter the reverse way to us, putting the name last, the country and city first, going, from the general to the particular, and, in place of writing Mr. John Smith, they put Smith J. hn. In keeping accounts they write the figures first, the item corresponding to them next. Politeness prompts them to remove, not their head covering, but that of their feet.

Tuesday, 28th October.

THE following Selections and text-books are appointed for the Entrance and F. A. Examinations of 1892 and 1893:—

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1892.

ENGLISH.

TO BE READ.

Prose.—The Spanish Armada. The Battle of Sedgemoor. The Tournament. The Exhibition of Arms at Hastinapur. The Sawayamvara of Draupadi. John Smeaton—A life among the Light-houses. Issack Newton. History of the Abolition of the Slave-trade by Granville Sharp, Clarkson, and Buxton. Anecdotes of Lord Exmouth. Anecdotes of Lord Collingwood. Account of Howard, the Philanthropist. Anecdotes showing the Humanity of Sailors. Account of Fenelon. Account of Mr. Mompesson. Catherine Douglas, Margaret Carnegie, Mary Pickard, and Amelia Sieveking. Charlotte Bronte. Mary Evelyn and Mrs. Somerville; Self-Control. The Student—His health.

POETRY.—Boadicea. The Nightingale and Glow-worm. Hohen Linden. The Scholar. Love. Simon Lee, the old Huntsman. The Graves of Martyrs. The Two Armies.

TO BE COMMITTED TO MEMORY.

Boadicea.
The Nightingale and Glow-worm.
Hohen Linden.
The Graves of Martyrs.

SANSKRIT.

Calcutta University Selections for 1891. Edited by Babu Krishnakamal Bhattacharjya, B.L., Mahamahopadhyay Maheschandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E., and Babu Nilmani Mukerjee, M.A., B.L.

The following books or any others covering similar ground are recommended as text-books in Sanskrit Grammar:—

Vidyasagar	... Vyakarana Kaumudi, or
Vidyasagar	... Upakramanika, as translated by Rajkrishna Banerjee, 12th Edition, or
Nilmani Mukherji	... Laghumanjari, or
Herambanath Tattyaratna	... Vyakarana Sangrahs, or
Kalikumar Sarma	... Vyakaranadarsa.

BENGALI.

Not yet appointed.

HISTORY.

W. W. Hunter	... Brief History of the Indian People.
Gardiner	... Outline of English History, or
Miss Edith Thompson.	History of England,

GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Christian Vernacalar Manual of Geography. Education Society.

Huxley	... Introductory Primar, Arts. 12—55 (both inclusive.)
Geikie	... Physical Geography Primer

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid	... Elements of Geometry edited by Hall and Stevens, or any other edition covering the same ground.

DRAWING.

Whitehall	... Drawing Copy-book, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6 and 9, Freehand.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1893.

ENGLISH.

Green	... Readings from English History, Part II.
Hughes	... Livingstone.
Airy	... Selections from the Spectator.
Milton	... Paradise Lost, Book II.
Scott	... Rokeby.
Goldsmith	... The Traveller.

SANSKRIT.

Kalidasa	... Raghuvansa, Cantos I—V.
Bhatti	... Bhattikavya, Cantos I—V.

ARABIC.

Selections by Col. H. S. Jarrett.

PERSIAN.

Selections by Maulvi Ahmad.

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot	... Popular Natural Philosophy, 5th Edition.

ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry of the Non-metals as in Remsen's Elements o Chemistry, pp. 1—154.

BOTANY.

For Female Candidates.

Oliver s First Book of Indian Botany;

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray	... Text-book of Deductive Logic, 4th edition.

HISTORY.

Smith	... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton	... Primer of the History of Rome,

MATHEMATICS.

Euclid	... Hall and Stevens' Edition.
Taylor	... Elementary Geometry of Conics.

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THE Parnellite business has (says a London correspondent) cost the *Times* £180,000. That is the exact figure, every thing included, and it has been paid by the shareholders of the paper foregoing their dividends for last year and for the first six months of this year. The Walters, however, are not losers to the extent commonly supposed, for John Walter stands towards the paper in a two-fold capacity. He is owner of sixteen shares out of sixty, and the dividend on each share for 1889 was £3,000. Therefore John Walter's loss was, on his sixteen shares, £48,000. But he is also printer of the *Times*, and this printing business is kept separate from the publishing. He supplies paper, ink, printing, &c., and the profits thereon belong exclusively to him. On these he lost nothing, for it was decided that the printer of the paper could not be called upon to bear any share in the general losses accruing to the publishing department. The whole of the £180,000 has now been paid off, and as the circulation of the paper and its receipts for advertisements have increased, it is reckoned that a dividend of £2,000 will be paid per share at the close of this year.

Wednesday, 28th October.

A FURTHER effort is to be made to improve the wine manufacture of Cashmere. A gentleman belonging to the India Office is now in Italy for the purpose of engaging on behalf of the Cashmere State Council two experienced experts. Italians in preference to Frenchmen are being chosen, because it is thought that Cashmerian wines are likely to compete better with Italian wines than with French. Special attention is eventually to be paid to the production of champagne.

STEPS are being taken towards the separation of revenue from magisterial work in the Madras Presidency. In 1883, the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin prepared a scheme for relieving tehsildars of magisterial work by appointing additional subordinate magistrates. The Local Government has now requested the Revenue Board, in consultation with Collectors, to report what number of such magistrates with requisite establishments are required for carrying out the scheme.

THE Bombay Government has decided to associate an engineer with the Sanitary Commissioner as a Sanitary Board Rules under the Village Sanitation Act, passed last year, have been drawn up. It is intended to carry out the provisions of the Act experimentally at first over selected areas.

THE new Municipal Offices at Bombay are to be fitted with a hydraulic passenger lift and electric light, estimated to cost respectively for fittings Rs. 20,500 and Rs. 43,600. The estimate for furniture for the building, including racks for records, is Rs 1,01,811.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has some remarks on the machinary of Local Self-Government. "It is a question whether, in adopting payment of members of Parliament, we should not also make trial of payment of members of local Boards, in order to enable workmen and poormen of talent to make their way as regards the care of local business, and ultimately, perhaps, through local Parliaments, to the Imperial Parliament. But if Town Councils and such bodies are to be paid, they will certainly have to consist of far fewer members, however small the pay may be. It is often urged that a considerable number of members is needed in order to supply material for committees. On the other hand, there is reason to think that committees of three work better than large committees. The County Council of London has sub-committees of as many as sixteen members, for which there can be no conceivable reason, and which leads to terrible waste of time. There can be no reason for continuing the existence of local bodies on the scale as regards numbers of the London Vestries. Payment of members to be complete must include the payment of the lawful expenses of elections, and not only of what are known as returning officers' charges but of all costs that would be allowed at all under a better system. These costs must include the publication of the address and the postage of the polling cards, so that for the first time poor men will stand in an equal position as regards candidature with those of greater wealth."

Thurday, 29th October.

THE attempt to enroll Chinaman as special constables at Rangoon has not proved successful. We learn that twenty Celestials were sworn in and supplied with the usual batons, seven of whom failed to turn up on duty, and were in consequence placed before the District Superintendent of Police. The men said they objected to serve as "specials," the reasons advanced being first that they were wanting in courage to face some 200 or more opponents in the event of a disturbance; and secondly that among their people it was considered degrading to serve as constables.

THE Silver Crisis.—A London telegram to a contemporary states that a partial silver panic set in on Saturday in the City, the price of the metal falling by a penny in the ounce. As the American Treasury will make no more purchases till the 3rd of November, a further fall is imminent. The last purchases made from San Francisco were below New York rates. It is now admitted that the original estimates of the silver ring were mistaken as silver has been coming into the market from unexpected sources. The collapse is also partly due to the tightness that has prevailed in the money market in America, which has shaken out weak speculators: likewise to the partial failure of the Indian demand. An eventual reaction is, therefore, probable, which will be assisted by the closing of many large mines during the winter months. The share markets are also greatly influenced by the collapse. American rates are completely disorganised, and not likely to recover until after Christmas.

BLACK Mountain Expedition.—Reports from Abbottabad state that about a hundred armed tribesmen have assembled on the Black Mountain above Oght, and apparently some opposition is likely to be offered to General McQueen's force on its moving up the spurs. Hashun Ali Khan, head of the Hassanzais who never came in during the last expeditions, is said to be trying to get together a force in order to resist the troops; but it has yet to be seen whether his influence is great enough to make the opposition really serious. In any case General McQueen will content himself for the present with driving the tribesmen over the crest of the mountain. If a punitive expedition becomes necessary it will probably be undertaken in the spring.

A NUMBER of natives of Mahadavapett, Mercara, have submitted a memorial direct to the Governor-General (altogether ignoring the existence of the Chief Commissioner), protesting against the appointment of a military officer as Commissioner of Coorg. They have asked the Viceroy to send them, as Colonel Clerke's successor, none but a Covenanted Civilian, and they sent a telegram to the Viceroy informing His Excellency about the despatch of the Memorial, and requesting that no appointment be made as Commissioner to Coorg until their Memorial reaches him and receives due consideration.

Friday 30th October.

THE soundings made by the French engineers this side of the English Channel in connection with the proposed channel bridge are now completed. The results of the survey are, it is stated, not so satisfactory as was hoped for, the floor of the Channel between Folkestone and Varné being somewhat unfavourable to the scheme. In this case another route will probably have to be found between the nearest land points, namely, Cape Grisnez and Dover.

A LAW has just been promulgated in Norway (the *Daily News* says) to the effect that no girl shall be eligible for the marriage state until she is proficient in spinning, knitting, and baking.

IT is stated at the War Office that, concurrently with the issue of 30,000 magazine refles to European Infantry in India before the close of the present year, the armament of Indian Infantry up to a strength of 80,000 with Martin-Henry rifles will also be completed.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins, after visiting Rangoon, has proceeded to Mandalay where he will remain for a few days. He will next visit Bhamo. He then returns to Mandalay, where he meets Sir Charles Crosthwaite; and on reaching Rangoon, he visits Moulmein, returning to Calcutta, *via* Port Blair.

WE regret to learn from the *Sindh Gazette* that the appeal in the Shikarpore Defamation Case has been dismissed the Sessions Judge upholding the conviction and sentence passed by the Magistrate on the Editor and the Publisher of the *Phœnix*, of Kurrachi, *viz*, the former to two month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, and the latter to a fine of Rs. 100.

Saturday 31st October.

A MEETING was held at Madras on the 29th instant, Sir Charles Lawson presiding, to form a Health Society, similar to the Calcutta Society. Officers and Councils were appointed, and the rules of the Calcutta Society were adopted. The Governor of Madars has expressed his approval of the objects of the Society, and will be asked to preside at the first meeting.

THE fine continuity of policy which marks the Government of India is strikingly shown (an up-country paper remarks) in agricultural matters. On June 1, 1805, the Governor-General in Council penned a long resolution "on the establishment of an institution, calculated to effect the gradual improvement of the agriculture of India." A model farm was to be started turnips were to be introduced, but above all, "the assistance of an European overseer of experience and knowledge in the practice and theory of agriculture"—probably as understood in Lincolnshire or the Highlands of Scotland—"would be absolutely and indispensably necessary." In 1890 an Agricultural Conference has been held at Simla. All the officers at this interesting and agreeable gathering resolved, we read, to "support the proposal to bring from England an agricultural expert of wide experience."

A CASE of *suttee* is said to have occurred within about 20 miles of Bombay. The *Advocate of India* (Bombay) of the 21st instant states:—"It is reported that last week a kunbee cultivator of the village of Nerool near Thana died from natural causes. His wife, who was devoted to him, was overwhelmed with grief, and in the frenzy of the moment went to the cremation ground and threw herself headlong into the burning funeral pile under which lay the corpse of her husband. But being unable to undergo the agonies of death caused by the fire, she extricated herself and came out of the pile dangerously burnt. She died the next day from the injuries received."

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1890-91.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *4th November*, at 7 P. M.
Subject: The Change of State in Bodies produced by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S. on *Wednesday*, the *5th Inst.*, *at* 4½ P. M.
Subject: Ammonia.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S., on *Thursday*, the *6th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Lead

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E., on *Thursday*, the *6th Inst.*, at 7 P.M.
Subject: What is Prolarisation of Light.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F.C.S., on *Saturday*, the *8th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.
Subject: Nitric Acid.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 2nd, 1890. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1890.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

THE Government of India has, in a recently-published Resolution, reviewed the annual Jail Reports for 1889. The reader may remember that in the autumn of 1888 a Committee composed of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, was appointed to inquire into the state of the jails in all the larger Provinces of the Empire. The Committee submitted its report in the spring of last year, and this report, we are told, was circulated to Local Governments and Administrations in the autumn of that year with the comments of the Government of India. They were asked whether the suggestions made by the Jail Committee were suitable to the circumstances of the several Provinces, and if not entirely suitable, to what extent they appeared unsuitable. The Resolution under notice informs us that the majority of the Local Governments and Administrations have not yet communicated their views to the Government of India. We entirely agree with the Governor-General in Council that the subject is one which requires very careful consideration; but the Local Governments have now had more than a whole twelve month to deal with it, and their reports should be submitted to the Government of India without further delay. We think that the report of the Jail Committee, like that of the Public Service Commission, should have been published shortly after it was presented. The Government should not pass final orders on subjects of such great importance without consulting the public. We asked for the publication of the report of the Jail Committee more than a year ago; but the Government of India has not yet thought fit to comply with our request. The report will have to be published, and the sooner this is done the better.

It appears that at the beginning of 1889 the Indian jails contained 82,235 prisoners as compared with 75,922 at the beginning of 1888. There was a substantial increase in the number of male prisoners received during the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 84,577 in 1889 compared with 79,200 in the preceding year. The number of convicts released on appeal was 10,205 in 1888 and 11,200 in 1889. The number of European convicts increased from 22 to 240; while 1,106 Native Christians were admitted to jail. The number of juvenile offenders sent to jail also shows an increase. Reformatory schools now exist at Chingleput in the Madras Presidency, Yeraoda in the Bombay Presidency, Alipore and Hazaribagh in Bengal, Bareilly in the United Provinces, and Paungde in Lower Burma, and one is about to be opened at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces. Twelve boys were released from the school at Yeraoda between the 17th June and the 31st December 1889, and two of them are reported to be following the trades taught in the Reformatory and four boys to be otherwise employed. Reports regarding 198 boys who have been discharged since the opening of the Alipore Reformatory were received by the Superintendent, showing that 26 were subsequently convicted and sent to jail; 40 were reported as not bearing good characters; 25 were following the trades taught them in the Institution, and the remainder were following their parents' occupation. Of the boys hitherto discharged from the Hazaribagh Reformatory, 75 are reported as being well-conducted, 5 are said to be in jail, 3 are viewed with suspicion, 11 are pursuing the trades learnt in the Institution, 4 have died, and 17 are not traceable. Most of the boys released from the Paungde Reformatory in Lower Burma are stated to be earning an honest livelihood, and some of them are doing well. The Government of India makes the following observations on the working of the Reformatory schools:—"The statistics given above show that, though reformation has not been effected at the different schools in as many cases as could be desired, the influence of these institutions for good is not inappreciable, and the Government of India hope that as their number increases and the methods of management improve they will become more effectual in peventing youthful offenders from developing into hardened criminals." Of the convicts admitted into jail during the past year, 12,745 had been previously convicted once, 3,847 twice, and 3,053 more than twice. Of the juvenile prisoners 10 per cent had been previously convicted. The Government of India would have us believe that the measures adopted for the better identification of previously convicted prisoners were worked with care both by the Police and the Jail Departments. We feel bound to say that the present system of identifying prisoners is unsatisfactory in the extreme as its working mainly depends upon the memory of Police and Jail officers. Until a proper system of identification has been adopted, the Government of India is not justified in saying that almost every jail in this country contains some hardened offenders who ought to be sentenced to transportation.

Turning to jail offences and punishments, we observe that the aggregate number of offences rose from 75,356 in 1888 to 82,546 during the year under review; and that there was an increase under each class of offences. The number of offences declined in Madras, Bengal and Assam and rose in Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Lower Burma. The Government of India remarks:—"As has been frequently noticed in the reviews of the Government of India on provincial jail statistics, the systems of recording offences vary greatly in different provinces, in spite of frequent orders issued with a view to uniformity of practice, and the Jail Committee wrote that they found *the most extraordinary differences recorded, not only in different provinces but in different jails of the same province.* The task of attempting to secure that every prisoner shall, as far as possible, be similarly treated in regard to work and discipline, no matter in what jail he may be detained, is one of the most important and difficult matters which the Government of India will be called upon to undertake when passing orders on the Committee's proposals So long as the existing diversity of practice obtains in different provinces it would be unprofitable to attempt a comparison of the record of offences and punishments in different parts of India." There was a considerable decrease in the number of cases of solitary confinement with reduced diet; but the number of other punishments awarded shows an increase. It would be useless to discuss this subject at length until the report of the Jail Committee is published. The gross average cost of maintaining a prisoner in jail was Rs. 61¼ in 1889 as compared with Rs. 62⅛ in 1888. It was as low as Rs. 43 in the United Provinces and as high as Rs. 79¼ in Assam, Rs. 75¾ in Madras and Rs. 74¼ in Bengal. The cost of rations per head varied considerably in different provinces. In the United Provinces it was only Rs. 18¼, while it amounted to Rs. 37 in Burma, Rs. 33¼ in Assam, Rs. 30 in Madras, Rs. 29½ in Bombay, and Rs. 20 in the Punjab. These figures show that either prisoners are starved in Northern India or they are pampered in Southern India.

The record of sickness and mortality in the jails during the past year is not, as the Government of India points out, satisfactory. The aggregate number of deaths was 3,007 against 2,617 in 1888, and the ratio of mortality per thousand 35·63 against 33·10. The rate of admissions into hospital per thousand of average strength rose from 1003 in 1888 to 1,041 in 1889. It must, however, be remembered that the past year was a notoriously unhealthy one, and that the deaths outside the jails from cholera, small-pox, fevers and bowel-complaints were over India as a whole more numerous than in 1888. The Government of India observes:—"The admitted defects in the registration of mortality among the free population, particularly in some provinces, deprive these figures of some of their value for purposes of comparison. If, however, the mortality among the free population is understated, it must on the other hand be admitted that the amount of mortality in jails, the statistics regarding which are correctly recorded, is not swelled by the infant mortality which prevails to a distressing extent among the free population, and the Government of India think that when the mortality in a jail exceeds to a considerable degree what is recorded among the free population in the neighbourhood there must be some defects either in the jail buildings or in the sanitary arrangements at the jail. * * * The Jail Committee has made some valuable suggestions regarding hygiene which are at present under the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations, and the Governor-General in Council will for the present abstain from expressing any opinion as to exact measures required to reduce the preventible mortality in Jails." In dealing with this question it must not be forgotten that the health of prisoners may be affected not only by defects in the Jail buildings or in the sanitary arrangements, but also by hard work and insufficient or unwholesome food.

LORD RIPON ON "INDIA OF TO-DAY."

In commenting in a previous issue on the recently published official account of the "Moral and Material progress of India," we observed that the Report is entirely silent on the intellectual awakening of the country, and on the forces which are revolutionizing its social organization. This omission, we are pleased to find, has been most opportunely supplied by Lord Ripon in an admirable article on "India of To-day," contributed to the *Paternoster Review* for October. His Lordship takes for his text the remark made by a competent Judge in 1882, who said that "the England of Queen Anne was hardly more different from the England of to-day than the India of Lord Ellenborough from the India of Lord Ripon." This, in plain English, means that India has changed during the last forty years with a rapidity four times as great as that with which England has advanced. Lord Ripon considers at some length from what causes this progressive movement in India has sprung, and at what result it has already arrived. His Lordship speaks nothing but the truth when he states that this movement is altogether the consequence of the connection between England and India and of the acts and policy of the British Government for the last half-century. It is needless to say that the foremost among the agencies which have been revolutionizing the country, must be placed on the spread of English education. The diffusion of Western literature and science has raised the Indian people from the torpor of ages. Lord Ripon gives an interesting account of the Indian educational system which we may pass over, as there is nothing new in it. His Lordship then points out that Universities, Colleges and schools are not the only means of intellectual training which the British Government has given to the inhabitants of India; it has also conferred on them the invaluable boon of a free Press. The India of to-day furnishes unmistakeable proofs of the existence of a substantial public opinion growing and strengthening from day to day. Of course, there does not yet exist in this country that wide-spread public opinion which is to be found in European countries and which is the master of Governments and Parliaments in these countries; but any one who has eyes and chooses to use them can see that Native opinion is gradually advancing, and that the progress, though slow is steady. Lord Ripon writes:—"If we add to the influence of a free Press acting upon public opinion, and reacted upon by it, the results of the right of free meeting, which is also a gift of the British Government to India, we shall begin to obtain some idea of the forces which are at work to bring about the onward movement referred to by the Gaekwar of Baroda. But it is not only by measures tending directly or indirectly to promote the spread of education and the intellectual development of the Natives of India that these changes are being wrought out. Nothing has had a more direct and immediate effect in this direction than the construction of railways, the establishment of electric telegraphs, the organisation of an admirable postal service and the increased facilities for communication with Europe." The introduction of new and rapid means of communication has greatly developed the resources of the country, and brought the various provinces of the Empire closer together, and England closer to India, Indeed, it may be asserted without risk of contradiction that the changes brought about by these means are in some respects as great and far-reaching as those produced by the progress of education.

In considering the changes which are taking place in India in these days, Lord Ripon does not overlook those which help to promote a greater unity among different parts of the country. His Lordship observes:—"It cannot be doubted that our own action and the constant operation of our Government tends in many respects to bring about this result. The very fact that we have established a Central Government for all India, and that with the present facilities for communication and for the rapid spread of news, the eyes of men from the Punjab to Adam's Bridge, and from Bombay to Madras, are turned upon the Supreme Government as the final arbiter of their fate, brings them more together among themselves, and gives as it were a common centre for their political thoughts and a rallying point for their political action. The Government of India is constantly struggling against this tendency, and labours honestly to maintain the authority of the Local Governments. But the force of things is too strong for them, and the welding process will go on whether they like it or not. * * * But there is yet another influence which is tending to bring the inhabitants of different parts of British India into closer union: the English language is becoming every day more and more of a *lingua franca* throughout the Indian peninsula. Ever since 1835, English has been made the principal vehicle of higher education with the natural result that it is widely spoken among the educated Natives, who often correspond with each other in that language, and at whose public meetings it is generally used. * * * It is not long ago since the difference of language between different parts of the country interposed a serious barrier to any kind of union. And this is still the case among the uneducated classes, but for men of education this cause of separation is diminishing every day, and the language of the Government is becoming more

and more a means of inter-communication for the governed, and is, therefore, helping forward a change of greater political importance than any other—the change which will gradually give to the divided races of India an increasing number of the characteristics of a nation." We commend these sensible and thoughtful observations to the opponents of the Congress movement, who scout the notion that a national spirit is fast growing among the divided races of India These narrow-minded men deliberately shut their eyes to the unmistakable signs of vigorous life which India is showing. But then it has been well said that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice. The writer of a remarkable letter in the *Times of India* which is generally attributed to Mr. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court, thus puts the case:—"It seems to me that men must be very blind who do not see that what is happening is the natural outcome of our English rule. For many years past the school master has been abroad. and the younger generation has been trained to higher things. Not only has each village had its primary schools, but a ground system of scondary education has been growing up throughout India with the great Universities as its apex, where literally thousands of young men present themselves for matriculation. * * * It is not necessary for their progress as a nation that all the 200,000,000 should have any notion of political life. In the crowds that flocked to the great meetings of England, perhaps one in twenty would discuss the subject of the gathering with intelligence. Similarly, one peasant in India with a few notions above his fellows, is sufficient to level the whole villages and a handful of leaders can sufficiently impregnate a great community with their ideas to establish a cry or a cause." But all this is conveniently over-looked by the narrow-minded and short-sighted men who ridicule the Congress movement on the ground that only a microscopic minority of the teeming millions of India have as yet received the blessings of English education. These men should distinctly understand that they can no longer close their eyes and ears to the sights and sounds which indicate the existence of new conditions of life and thought in India. They should clearly realise the impossibility of resisting the onward progress which is but the outcome of the policy deliberately adopted by the British Government.

The question naturally arises: How should the rulers of India deal with a state of things which is of their own creating. "We have," says Lord Ripon, "to deal with a movement resulting from our own past policy and growing in volume and in force every year. Our task, the greatest task of the Indian Government to-day, is to guide and control this stream of progress, so that moving on with steady and regulated advance it may fertilise and not destroy, enrich and not uproot. Not one will deny that such an undertaking is attended with many and grave difficulties and that it will test the skill and the wisdom of those to whom it is entrusted. But those difficulties are inherent in the position which we have taken up in India. History records for us no other attempt to combine a Free Press and the free right of public meeting, to say nothing of a complete system of the highest education, with an administration practically despotic. That so large a measure of success should have attended such an attempt is highly honourable to the British Government in India and its officers. We deliberately placed before us fifty years ago a high ideal, unprecedented in its character, and beset, as it might have been thought, with obstacles of the most serious kind. We have pursued it, with brief exceptions, ever since, and that we should have been able to accomplish a task so arduous and reconcile conditions of Government apparently so contradictory, is a result of which we may well be proud. To draw back now from this policy, or to hesitate to accept its necessary and foreseen consequence would be to acknowledge that the aim which we had set before us had been too high and too noble, and that we were unable to attain it. We must consent to do nothing of the kind. We must walk firmly forward along the path of justice and of honor with an unshaken confidence in the great principles which have guided the best and wor-thiest of our representatives in India." This is the language of genuine statesmanship. No man who is not either an idiot or a lunatic will deny that England may justly be proud of the great work which she has so far accomplished in India; but it is equally beyond question that much still remains to be done before her noble mission in this country can be fulfilled. The generous policy which was deliberately adopted half a century ago and which has been productive of such excellent results should be carried to its logical conclusion.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF BENGAL.

THE actual financial results of the year 1888-89 have now been made public, and the Bengal Government has recorded an elaborate Resolution on them, reviewing at the same time the revised estimates for 1889-90 and the Budget estimates for 1890-91. As regards the finances of 1888-89, we are told that the revised estimate assumed that the year had opened with a credit-balance of nearly Rs. 33 lacs, and closed with a credit-balance of Rs. 28 lacs and 29 thousand, that the total amount, available for expenditure, was nearly 5 crores and 22 lacs. and that 4 crores and 93 lacs and 81 thousand, had been spent. The actual result was less favourable than this estimate by about one lac and 77 thousand. The actual amount available for expenditure was nearly 5 crores and 20 lacs, and the actual expenditure was about 4 crores and 94 lacs. The closing credit-balance was about 26½ lacs. It appears that there was a net decrease of revenue of 1 lac and 22 thousand owing to the construction of a vessel in the place of the pilot brig *Cassandia*.

The principal change introduced into the accounts of 1888-89 was the re-classification of loans and advances, the control of which has been made over to the Provincial Government. The expenditure for the year under notice shows an increase of Rs.54,920 under various heads, as compared with the revised estimates. Among the economies effected was Rs, 30,905 under general administration caused partly by restricted expenditure under "tour expenses of the Lieutenant-Governor," and by saving, under "Commissioners" on account of their privilege leave of absences. An increase, we find, is allowed for expenditure on account of the Sanitary Engineer, with establishment and other charges, but for what earthly good we are at a loss to understand.

Coming to the part where the Resolution deals with the revised estimate for 1889-90 we find that the estimated total land-revenue receipts for the year amounted to 3 crores, 82 lacs, and 59 thousand, and this estimate was raised by the Supreme Government to 3 crores and 86½ lacs. In the revised estimate the following are some of the principal changes that have been made. Land revenue was originally estimated at Rs. 3,82,59,000, but the Comptroller General's statement shows that it will be not less than Rs. 3,89,05,000, of which the Provincial share will be Rs. 1,00,37,000. The original estimate for salt was raised from Rs. 83,000 to Rs. 1,18,000, in consequence of the increase under "rents of warehouses." The actual Provincial receipts have amounted to Rs. 1,24,000. Stamps show an increase of about a lakh, due chiefly to court fee stamps, while excise shows a considerable decrease on the original estimate. The receipts of the Public Works Department were originally estimated at Rs. 3,75,000, but owing to the sale of the Burrakar Iron Works, and to the Akra Brick Factory having been leased out, the amount was reduced to Rs. 2,42,000. The actual result has been better than this by Rs. 11,000 owing to a more favourable adjustment between Imperial and Provincial funds. The total receipts of Excise revenue were not less than one crore and 4 lacs, and one-fourth of this, or 26 lacs and 19 thousand, has been taken as the revised estimate of the Provincial share. The estimate of expenditure by the Local Government, under "Civil and Sessions Courts," was raised by the Government of India by Rs. 29,000. The actual charges, under the heads "High Court," "Law Officers," "Civil and Sessions Courts," "Criminal Courts," exceeded the estimates, and the total expenditure was not less than 81 lacs and 58 thousand. There was an increase of educational expenditure, under "Inspection" and "Scholarships," and the total expenditure was 24 lacs and 94 thousand against 24 lacs and 73 thousand, passed by the Local Government. According to the revised estimates now adopted, the closing balance of the past year amounts to Rs. 37,87,000, against Rs. 35,39,000 anticipated by the Government of India when passing the estimate for the current year.

Referring to the third part of the Resolution, dealing with the Budget estimate for 1890-91, we find that the total collections of land-revenue in 1889-90 amounted to 3 crores and 89 lacs, and the estimate for 1890-91 has been placed at nearly 3 crores and 82 lacs. The salt revenue, estimated for 1890-91, has been raised from one lac to one lac and 30 thousand, and the stamp revenue at one crore and 40 lacs, the Provincial share of which will amount to one crore and 5 lacs. The excise is likely to bring in 26 lacs to the Provincial Exchequer. As regards expenditure during the year, we learn that the estimate of expenditure for general administration will standat 15 lacs and 82 thousand. The Jail expenditure has been increased by one lac and 80 thousand. The closing balance of the year will be 25 lacs and 6 thousand.

We have roughly attempted to give but a synopsis of the Budget Estimates, and shown only the salient features of the financial position of the Province; we shall revert to the subject in a future issue.

A PARADISE ON EARTH.

GOD in his mercy planted a garden east-ward in Eden, and there he put the man he had formed. But this Paradise on Earth our progenitor lost because he sinned and ate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge, and he was cast out lest he should put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat and live for ever. Sinners as all men are, they have, since the fall, lost all hope of regaining Paradise in this earth; they simply dream of it in a future life. But consolation is at hand, at least for the denizens of Calcutta, which was once noted for being the City of stenches and foul odours. Dr. Simpson, the great conservator of the Health of Calcutta, is determined to plant in it a fresh tree of life and regain for us the lost Paradise on Earth.

The Municipal Act, conceived by one Lieutenant-Governor, and fathered by another, has, as respects many of its provisions, become a terror to the ratepayers, for whose good and happiness it has been enacted. It authorises the Commissioners to make bye-laws for regulating the height and construction of buildings, and for ventilation. The bye-laws originally drafted by the Commissioners were widely objected to by the associated bodies and the public at large, and even those which have been ultimately adopted by them are, to our thinking, stringent and mischievous. But Dr. Simpson is never satisfied with the action of those whom he serves, he cannot bear to have his transcendant genius and super abundant energies controlled by half-educated and half-witted people, and as he has failed to obtain from his employers what he wanted, he must needs override them and obtain from the authorities a separate and distinct Building Act framed after his own heart.

Dr. Simpson proposes to have 40 ft. as the minimum width of streets and twice 40 as the width of thoroughfares; for cross-streets less than 300 ft. in length he is complaisant enough to be satisfied with a width of 32 or even 24 ft. The lanes opened out by the covering up of drains are sometimes scarcely 6 feet wide, and there are many old existing narrow streets which are not even 12 feet in breadth. Has Dr. Simpson any idea of the numbers of houses which must be demolished and the cost which must be incurred in widening these little streets? The Chitpore Road requires widening more than any other thoroughfare; this was *attempted* and but partially, very partially, effected, and the project had to be given up. Dr. Simpson should know why the scheme was abandoned.

Another provision of Dr. Simpson's is that no building should be higher than the width of the street which it abuts. At this rate not even single-storied houses 10 feet high above the plint could be allowed to be built almost throughout the northern part of the Town. If built higher they must be retired from the street and have space behind and around for the ventilation of contiguous houses. The price of land has immensely risen within the last 50 years, so say our highest authorities on the subject, and much of this high-priced land is to be left unbuilt upon for the benefit of others. Even in Bustees houses must be 20 feet off from the centre of the road, or 40 feet apart from each other when situated on either side of it.

Dr. Simpson would also effect the gradual demolition of houses in congested parts of the town, and lay down straight streets crossing each other at right angles. He would have a space of not less than 40 or 32 feet intervening between neighbouring houses, and would also regulate the size of rooms, door ways and windows.

We should wish very much to see Dr. Simpson's plans carried out. The whole of the Town should be surveyed, and broad thoroughfares and wide streets crossing at right angles should be laid out. Barring a few palatial residences, all houses should be demolished and building plots marked out. Houses should then be built in the midst of each plot on the regulation plan, with regulation doors and windows. The open spaces should be planted with trees. This is a suggestion of ours. We are sorry Dr. Simpson has overlooked it. We would prefer to have flowers instead of fruits, for we have a dread of the forbidden fruit, while flowers would bring us the balm of life and make the place a veritable Paradise on earth. The scheme may be possible, but is it practicable? What will be the cost, and what the return in the way of revenue. Will Dr. Simpson look into the assessment registers and see if Chowringhee brings in the largest part of the income? The scheme is *rather* Utopian.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IN re-appearing after the *Puja* holidays we offer our *Vijaya* greetings to our friends and supporters, and hope to be able to greet them again as cordially the next year.

THE great national festival of the Hindus for the year is over. Day by day losing as it is its importance and festive character, the *Pujas* in the Metropolis were not wanting in their usual merriment and rejoicings. There was no lack of *tamashas* and entertainments. The premises of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, the late Raja Sir Radhakant Deb Bahadur, Raja Durga Churn Law, Kumars Nilkrishna and Benoy Krishna and Babus Gonesh Chunder Chunder and Kally Churn Pramanick formed amongst others the chief centres of attraction. There was a large crowd at Kalighat on the *Mahastami* day as usual.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy is now in his Central Provinces tour, where he is being warmly received by the Rajput Chiefs. His Lordship will shortly be met by Mr. Henvey, Agent for Central India, either at Udaipur or at some place on the way to the picturesque capital of Mewar.

MR. HUME has arrived in India. We expect him very soon in our midst. The Congress Committee will no doubt benefit largely by his presence, and be up and doing for the arrangements in connection with the forthcoming Congress meeting. Subscription lists are, we hear, being already circulated round, and we hope our Zemindars and Rajahs, noblemen and gentlemen will contribute their mite to make it a sure success.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY is likely to be relieved by Sir Charles Elliott about the 15th of December.

ON the authority of our Allahabad contemporary we come to learn that in the selection for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, the claims of Sir David Barbour were fully considered, but that in view of his past services and the character of the financial operations which the Government of India are likely to have to deal with in the near future, it was considered undesirable in the interests of the public service, that he should be moved from the charge of a Department, the affairs of which he has conducted with so much success during the past few years.

THE Czarewitch, so far as is officially known, still adheres to his intention of visiting India.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"Somewhat persistent rumours have been current regarding the probable resignation of the Viceroy on account of ill-health. These stories are absolutely groundless, and His Excellency has now quite recovered from the effects of his fever."

MR. MACKENZIE has been appointed successor of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, but he takes furlough before assuming the Chief Commissionership of Burma, and during the period Mr. A. P. Mac Donnell will officiate as Chief Commissioner of Burma, and Mr. J. W. Neill, C.S., as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. Neill officiated in the same position before Mr. Mackenzie took up the office in 1887.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY has left Darjiling for a short strip to Sikkim.

DR. VOELCKER leaves India, and proceeds to England about Christmas. Dr. Voelcker is now engaged in preparing his final report. We trust, some positive benefit to Indian agriculture will be the outcome of the Doctor's investigations and conclusions.

THE London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says that 'Mr. Herbert Gladstone has declined to preside at the coming National Congress on the ground of his numerous engagements. Rajah Rajendralala Mitra will most likely be the President.' It is not yet a settled thing as to who should occupy the presidential chair at the forthcoming Congress meeting.

THE Nizam's Government is about to constitute a Law Commission, consisting of three members, who will travel from district to district, collecting evidence and inspecting courts, with a view to the reconstitution of the district benches and the introduction of such fresh laws as may be necessary to secure advancement. The Commission will also codify all the existing laws on the basis of English legislation in British India.

A WELL attended meeting of the Portuguese inhabitants of the city was held in the rooms of the Indian Association on Sunday before last, under the presidency of Mons. Pierre Charriol, the acting Vice-Consul for Portugal, at Calcutta. The meeting was held with the object of conveying to King Don Carlos I. the adhesion of the Goanese community of Calcutta to the Crown of Portugal, and also sympathising with the Governor-General of Goa, and expressing indignation against the provokers of the late conflict at Goa. The meeting also took occasion to protest against the attitude taken up by the Goa residents of Bombay at the recent meeting held at the Cowasjee Framjee Hall at that Presidency. Sympathy was also expressed with the editors of the *Horas Vegas* and the *Ultramar*. On the motion of Mr. C. Lobo, telegrams expressing the above sentiments were sent to the King of Portugal, the Viceroy of Goa, and the editors of the two above-named papers.

MR. C. J. LYALL, the Home Secretary, has gone on a short visit to Bombay before joining the Government at Calcutta.

SIR EDWARD BUCK leaves Simla on the 7th proximo, and comes directly to Calcutta.

A RECENT English telegram announces that a German girl of 8 years of age has been killed by a brute in his attempt at sexual connection with her. It shows that a change in "the law of consent" is very much needed in Europe. But seeing that in *Orissa*, with the law in her favour, a girl has been killed in the fifth year of her age, and to consummate the rascality she was tied hand and foot, and also gagged, we can offer no hope to reformers by a change in the law. Old Adam is ever after us and would mar all our reforming movements. Not even would hanging as a punishment for the breach of the laws suffice. In olden times hanging for the theft of a pocket hankerchief did not suffice to put down pretty larceny.

THE reformers have fallen out. Dewan Raghunath Rao is all for the memorial which has lately been adopted at a large meeting of the Madras reformers, and Sir Madhava Rao denounces it as a "lawyer's petition"—a smokeless powder—which professes one thing, and aims at another. The prayer is avowedly "protection between the ages of ten and twelve," but the real object is some change of the law, whatever it be, so as to serve a point. The reformers have been long crying for a change of law, and their "entoocymossy" will evaporate ere long if nothing be done. As for any other good that will come out of it—the credit of being hot-headed reformers is not little though that would be saved by the skin of their teeth. As the Bengali proverb has it, they insist upon creamard cake though, the substitute be butter milk. A Young Bengal ordering a lunch at Wilsons' said "Bring Beaf Steak, or Hunter Beaf, or *beaf a la mode*," a waggish companion adding, or a bit of bovine tail baked, whatever be available." A Mull can well say as much.

MR. E. N. BAKER makes over charge of the Magistracy and Collectorate of the 24 Pergunnahs to M.r. C. W. Bolton tomorrow. The former has been officiating for the last four months, but within this short period he has done much to leave marks of his tenure of office. His action in the Coolie recruiters' cases and the tout nuisance is worthy of all praise, and his urbanity to whomsoever had any dealings with him has earned for him the esteem and good will of all. We should be glad to see him return shortly in permanent capacity to the Presidency District, which he leaves to the regret of all who had access to him.

THE Chins all round are perfectly quiet and seem to be settling down rapidly. The Siyins have commenced rebuilding their village, situated just on the other side of the valley, exactly opposite, and when this post is evacuated it is probable that the Tokhlaings will set to work on their village, using what remains of the timber left behind by us. Nothing further has been heard of Yatwel, the head chief of the Kanhows, since he left, but it is hoped he will fulfil all his promises and bring in his Burmese captives within a month. His submission should have a good effect on the Nwengas, a neighbouring tribe, who up to the present have held themselves aloof.

THE Factory Commission has commenced its operations here. Several mills in the town and the suburbs are being visited, and witnesses, chiefly mill-hands, examined. We watch with keen interest the result of the Commission's proceedings. It is pleasing to note that the mills are worked in a fair healthy manner, that the mill-hands are well treated and well cared for, and that the hours of labour are not inordinately long; but it would have been more pleasing still had the Commission thought it wise to have the opinions of more respectable and intelligent witnesses, who could speak more freely on the subject.

INFLUENZA, we hear, has broken out again at Simla. A correspondent states that the epidemic is nearly as bad as before, and that several serious cases have occurred.

THE following remarks on the recent agrarain agitation amongst the Kols of Chota Nagpore are taken from the Government Resolution on the Administration Report for that division :—

"Of chief importance in connection with the subject of public feeling is an agrarian agitation which has arisen among the Kols, and which has connected itself with a singular religious development. The Kols have for many years shown signs of discontent with their existing condition, especially in relation to the claims made upon them by landlords for excessive rents and for unpaid labour. At one time the feeling induced a few of them to put forward political claims which had to be unhesitatingly rejected. During the past year the dissatisfaction with the landlords' demand showed itself in some lawlessness, not of a very aggravated character, and in frequent refusals to pay rent or to give unpaid labour—symptoms which have caused the landlord class considerable uneasiness. A body of Jesuit missionaries have recently been extending their operations in the division, and have warmly taken up the cause of their Kol converts. Under this influence the number of conversions have been remarkable, though as Mr. Grimley points out, in many cases 'enquiry established the fact that the conversions to Christianity were effected by the rough-and-simple process of depriving the new convert of his topknot, and also that those who allowed themselves to be thus easily converted to the new faith did so in the full hope and belief that they would be thereby enabled to escape from the exactions of their landlords, whether in the shape of rent cesses, or predial services.' With the consent of the Government the Commissioner issued a proclamation specifying the amount of services which had been customary in past times, and warning the zemindars to demand nothing in excess, at the same time urging the ryots to yield what was due. Other remedial measures of a more permanent character were discussed at a conference at Ranchi, and the Lieutenant-Governor is now awaiting a report from the Commissioner on them."

A telegram from Purnea gives a very sensational account of Police oppression in the district. We cannot yet vouch for its correctness but we shall make enquiries in the matter. We simply refer to it in the hope that the District Magistrate will be able to see for himself whether any oppression is being actually committed.

ACCORDING to Reuter, the Leprosy Commission is being despatched to India by the Leprosy Fund and will consist of Dr. Rake, Superintendent of Trinidad Leper Asylum; Dr. Kanthack, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and Dr. Buckmaster, of Oxford. These gentlemen on their arrival in India will be joined by Surgeons Barclay and Thompson, and will remain in India for one year, and report within six months regarding the withdrawal or forced isolation of lepers. The Committee of the Leprosy Fund have announced their intention of endowing two studentships for the study of the disease—one for Europe, and the other for China and the Colonies.

OF the persons arrested on charges arising out of the recent disturbances in Cambay, six have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from a year and-a-half to ten years, and six others are now undergoing their trial. Mr. Shamrao Laud, the ex-Dewan of Cambay, in a letter to the *Bombay Gazette*, contradicts several of the statements in that paper. He says the revenue is about six lakhs, and the indebtedness of the State is Rs. 50,000, arrears of land revenue amounting to a lakh and a quarter.

THE Allahabad paper would have us believe that "deposition" is not the proper—at least not the official—word for describing the course taken by the Bombay Government with reference to the Cambay State. "It turns out after all that the report of the deposition of the Nawab of Cambay published in the Bombay papers was untrue. What has actually occurred is this. After the disturbance last month, the Commissioner of the Northern Division was deputed to institute an inquiry, and on the strength of his report, a special officer has been deputed to assist the Nawab in the administration of the State."

AT the General Meeting of the European Civil Service Association, held at Simla, the Committee presented a long review of the proceedings of the Association up to the present time. They commence with the banquet to Mr. King in Calcutta, and the announcement that the Select Committee would be appointed and then give a list of their grievances, which are: (1) Sterling pensions; (2) minimum furlough allowance in sterling to officers taking leave in England; (3) a certain portion of furlough to count as pensionable service; (4) the admission to European service rules of all officers of certain classes taking leave to England; (5) reduction of the period of service entitling to pension from 30 to 25 years, and the enactment in legislative form of the rules applicable to the services. Later on complete discussions of the leave and pension questions were drawn up and sent to England by the Simla and Calcutta Committees, the bulk of the work falling on the former Committee. Twelve selected officers were then nominated, and large sums were remitted to England and though certain Departments, as the Civil Engineers, maintained their own Committees, all worked in cordial unison together. No effort was spared to render the enquiry a success. But although the Committee admit that Mr. Jenkins, the Parliamentary Counsel, did admirable work they regret that their case was not presented by a member of the service. Finally, if the organisation be permanently maintained, the Committee propose that the objects of the Association should be defined thus :—

(1) Particular and immediate—To urge that action be taken to carry out the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, and in respect of the pension question to urge that the maximum ordinary pension should be at least half pay up to £500, instead of Rs. 5,000 Also to secure the removal of special grievances in respect of which no definite recommendation was made by the Select Committee and which are still under the consideration of the Government and the India Office.

(2) General and permanent, (*a*) To obliterate or lessen the distinction between different sections of European Civil Servants, and to procure equal treatment for all such; (*b*) To obtain redress for special grievances in various departments; (*c.*) To form a bond of union between all the Departmens of the Service.

In their letter to Mr. King, M. P. the Committee enunciate again their claims, acknowledge the redress gained, but hold that, had more use been made of the Central Indian Committee and the information tabulated in India, greater success would have been attained. They instance the deficient cross-examination of the India Office representative on several points, —the prevention of certain witnesses from appearing is also deprecated. They conclude by saying that the intention is to form a strong Association in India instead of in London We refrain from making any remarks on the working of the Association for the present; let us wait and see its further results.

THE Police Court assembled in the new building on Saturday before last. It does not at all promise to be a comfortable place in the hot season. A contemporary thus describes the Court rooms :—

The Magistrate's seat is on a raised platform similar to those in the Small Cause Court. His Worship sits before a table about four feet wide. On a slightly lower platform are the interpreter and clerk. In front of this is a table about two feet wide for the pleaders and inspectors, who have thus a clear space of about 15 feet or more to address the Magistrate in his elevated position. On the right of the magisterial platform is the witness-box at the back of the interpreter, who has to twist his neck round to an angle of about 45 degrees when taking note of what a witness is saying. On a line with this, but on a level with the floor, is the dock, comprising five boxes resembling horses' stalls. Alongside the Court room is the *hajut* and the offices, the latter having a blank wall to the south, a small grated window to the west looking into the *hajut* (which is lacking in ventilation). Three rooms for the Honorary Magistrates' Courts and their offices. On the middle floor the Northern Division Magistrate's Court and offices, &c., are similarly arranged as the above, with the Municipal Court room at the south-west end of the building. In front of the staircase is a room facing east and west (as do all the other rooms), which is divided by a wooden partition, one portion being the Government solicitor's room and the other for the Municipal pleader. The pleaders' room comes next, with a blank wall to the north and south, the only ventilation being the doors to the east and west. The pleaders, one and all, seem to be dissatisfied, and are loud in their complaints. Strange to say, there is not a bathroom or water-closet in the whole building, except three temporary ones in the lower flat, expressly for the use of the two Stipendiary and the Honorary Magistrates. The Government Solicitor is also dissatisfied with his room, as it does not afford sufficient privacy when taking the statements of witnesses, who can be overheard by anyone in the Municipal pleader's room. In fact, the whole building seems to be very badly planned.

There was not only a general dissatisfaction expressed from all sides on the very opening day of the building, but a *contretemps* occurred which made matters even worse. On account of the *Puja* vacation only one Court sat, and consequently the Court room was crowded from 10 A.M. and the arrival of the Chief Presidency Magistrate was anxiously awaited. But Mr. Handley had been at Darjiling, and by an accident the train was delayed that day, and the Magistrate could not arrive till late at 1-30 P. M.

WE have been really shocked to hear of the sudden and arbitrary dismissal of Babu Nursing Chunder Mitter, Government Pleader, Sarun, at the instance of Mr. T. T. Allen, Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, and Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, District

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES,—Joseph J Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkback Institution, London, writes:—"I found during my India experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administratian. further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides containing all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of 'hydrocarbons in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thorougnly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vagetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh's places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MEMORY. LOISETTE'S System. A Cambridge University Lecturer (Dr R. N. Ingle) was (Jan. 1890). "much impressed with the possibilities of improvement to Memory which the LOISETTE Lessons open up." "In three weeks I was able to memorise the names, &c., of 400 men'. --Najor. Jamieson, Bengal S. C. "I intend to educate my son entirely on your system."—Rev. C. E. Cockin, M. A. Rector of Lea (Sept, 1889). "Great advantage to strong memory; incalculable aid to weak one." Dr. J. M. Buckley.' Able to give gist of a book after reading it once." Rev. J. M. Macdonald, B. A. "Excellent travelling companion"—J, B. Haye Commander, R. N. "Wonderful aid to memory"—Mirza Sader-uddin Khan. "Invaluable."— J, J. Francis. Q. C.—"Does not involve much labour."—*Statesman*, 23rd Oct., 1887. "Tremendously popular in Oxford."—*Pall Mall Gazette* 4th Feb., 1890. Prospectus Free. One pupil, Rs 76; Ten pupils, Rs. 19 each. Apply to F. Fisk-Williams, Esq. Calcutta; or to Prof. LOISETTE. 37, New Oxford Street, London, England.

Magistrate, Sarun. The act is one of flagrant injustice, on the face of it, and it is more so when there has been not even a show of reason for it. It appears that Mr. Bourdillon thanks Babu Nursing Chunder for many good services rendered to Government. People, therefore, wonder why he has been dismissed at all. The order is silent on the point. From the concluding part of Mr. Allen's letter to the District Magistrate it may, however, be inferred that he has been dismissed at least for one fault,—the fault of being a Bengali. Mr. Allen begs Mr. Bourdillon to bear in mind "*the desirability of having the office filled by a native of the Province.*" And in fact, Babu Nursing Chunder has made room for a Behari pleader. What does all this mean? It means nothing but the excommunication of the children of Bengal from the rest of India. We certainly fail to see why this narrow 'provincial' spirit should be allowed to override the true interests of the public service. What could our Government possibly mean by thus boycotting the Bengalis from all posts outside their Province, by and bye?

THE following letter, dated Allahabad, August the 6th, was addressed by the Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress to Mr. Herbert J. Gladstone, M. P., London:—

Sir—The several Standing Committees of the Indian National Congress having communicated to me an expression of the general wish throughout the country that you should preside at the coming session of the Congress to be held in Calcutta at the close of next December, I have the honour to solicit on their behalf, and on behalf of the country generally the great favour of your kindly allowing yourself to be elected as our next President, and consenting to accept the office.

We are all aware that this would involve a considerable sacrifice on your part, and entail your absence from England for nearly the whole of December and January, but looking to the vastness of interests at stake, we do not doubt, that should your other duties and engagements permit of your so doing, you would be willing to make this sacrifice, and to identify the honored name you so worthily share with one of the noblest and purest movements for the good of mankind that the world has yet seen.

This letter will be submitted to you personally by the General Secretary now in England, to whom we would beg you to communicate your reply for transmission to me, and through me to the people of India, and hoping and praying that that reply may be a favourable one, and that you will see your way to accede to our united desire to have you this once amongst us.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(SD.) AJUDHIA NATH PUNDIT.

M. DE LESSEP'S adversary.—The Panama Canal's most redoubtable enemies are neither the Americans, the English, nor the interloping financiers of all countries who poo poo the enterprise in order to appropriate it. M. de Lessep's real and implacable adversary, the only one against which his prestige, his credit, and his glory are impotent is the fever. It is the fever which kills the most vigorous men in a few hours, and which continually makes gaps in his works. Perhaps many forget or do not know, that it is Quinine which has permitted the conquest and colonisation of Algeria. In the same way A Labarraque's Quinium Wine, can render the most signal services, but 'tis not only that for one of Algeria's best and most illustrious doctors, Dr. Wahu, frequently said "that the most energetic of tonics known was Labarraque's Quinium," we must add that it is still more a powerful febrifuge and an excellent preservative.

DOCTOR'S ADVICE.—Affections of the stomach and intestines. Against diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, no remedy is more efficacious than Dr. Belloc's Medicinal Charcoal. This is the experience of the most illustrious doctors Jules, Guerin, Bouchardat, etc., etc, and also of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

Those who suffer from maladies of the stomach, who digest with difficulty, which causes ill temper, burning feelings, pituites, risings or pains in the intestines, cannot do better than try 'Belloc's Charcoal Powder and Pastilles" This medicament, prepared after a formula approved and highly recommended by the Parisian Academy of Medicine, never occasions the slightest inconvenience even to the most delicate stomachs, and is always effective.

The following is Mr. Gladstone's reply:

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 6th. The invitation, which your Committees, through you, have honoured me, has received my most serious consideration. The national movement in India, which has taken a purely constitutional and loyal direction, and which expresses through the Congress the legitimate hopes and requirements of the people, is one with which I sincerely sympathise. I should consider it a high honour in however small a degree to be associated with it. But I have political and private engagements at home, which absolutely prevent me from being away from England in December and January, and am obliged, therefore, respectfully to decline the proposal which you have been good enough to transmit to me.

With every wish for the continued success of the Congress, and with the earnest hope that its labours may more and more tend to the promotion of the prosperity of India and the well-being of its people, I have the honor, to be, etc.

(SD.) HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*October* 29, 1890.

GENERAL.—Babu Durgagutty Bannerji, Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, is allowed leave for seventeen days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th October, 1890.

Babu Khetter Mohan Mukerji, Deputy Collector, Calcutta, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the office of Superintentent of Excise Revenue and of Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Durgagutty Bannerji, or until further orders.

Babu Khetter Mohun Mukerji, will have temporary charge of the office of Superintendent of Excise Revenue, under Section 32 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1878, in the following places that is to say:— (in the District of Calcutta.

(2) in so much of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs as is within the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

(3) In so much of the District of Hughly as is comprised within the limits of Municipality of Howrah.

Babu Khetter Mohan Mukerjee will also have temporary charge of the office of Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, under section 3 of Act I of 1879.

Moulvi Subhan Ali Khan Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Jehanabad, Gya, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 273 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Hurry Mohun Dutt, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, on deputation, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the District of Midnapur.

Mr. J Posford, C.S. has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State of India an extension of furlough for three days.

Mr H A D Philips, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to the 22nd December, 1890.

Mr F B Taylor, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, is allowed leave for two days, unper Articles 291 and 310 of the Civil Service Regulations in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd July, 1890.

Mr R H Renny, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Singbhum, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F J Monahan is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and to have charge of the Serajgunge Sub-Division of the Pubna District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dacca.

Mr E G Glazier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr F F Handley, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr J A Hopkins is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Patna but will continue to act as Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division, until further orders.

Mr H Luson is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of the Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Murshidabad District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that District.

Mr. G E. Manisty, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Murshidabad, during the absence, on leave of Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, or until further orders.

Mr. Manisty will continue to act in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors, until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr. L. Hare, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Dacca is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. G. Stevenson is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. C. Tute, or until further orders.

Mr. C. R. Marriott, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Midnapore, is pppointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, until further orders.

Mr. W. B. Oldham is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. F. H. Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Gya, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Bankura with effect from the date on which Mr. W. V. G. Tayler vacates that appointment.

Mr. A. E. Staley is appointed to act temporarily as Mrgistrate and Collector of Gya, until relieved by Mr. G. A. Grieson.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act in the third grade of Magistrate and Collectors, and is posted to the District of Furridpore,

Mr. J. Kelleher, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Mymensingh, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of District and Sessions Judges, with effect from the 19th instant.

JUDICIAL.—Babu Kissory Lall Banerji is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Goalundo Bench, in the District of Furridpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Chunder Kumar Roy, Munsiff of Chattra, in Chota Nagpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Gobind Chunder Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Brahmunberiah, Tipperah, is vested with the power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Babu Shashi Bhusan Sen, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder Station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Gobind Chunder De, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Independent Bench at Muzufferpore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class:—

Babu Parmeswar Narain Mahta, Babu Bishunath Proshad Mahta, and Babu Ramdhari Sahai.

The Independent Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Muzufferpore is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Abhoy Churn Nag, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Hughly, to be ordinarily stationed at Jehanabad, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Mutty Lall Haldar, or until further orders.

Advertisements.

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this food which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable in the numerous cases in which phosphate of lime is prescribed, particularly in pregnant women, those nursing, in children after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.
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We strongly recommend this preparation as an efficient alterative in all cases of disordered blood Scrofula, Boils, Syphilitic affections, cliratic eruptions and other complaints in which the system requires thorough purification. In bottles Rs. 2 and Rs. 4.

B. & CO'S PHOSPHORIC ELIXIR.

This is a perfect mode of supplying the system with phosphorus. It will be found most efficacious, in cases of timidity, loss of energy and appetite, Hypochondria, general Debility, &c. &c. In bottles, Rs. 3-0

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Are particularly suitable for those who are afflicted with bilious and Liver complaints, or whose constitution is impaired by long residence in warm climates. They stimulate the Liver, act on the Bowels, and relieve Headaches, Indigestion, Flatulence, and sickness. In bottles, Re 1, Rs. 2 and Rs. 4.

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For the cure of inflamed eyes, weak sight, sore eyes, scorbutic eruptions, bloodshot eyes, &c. Apply a little by means of a small camel's-hair pencil along the roots of the lower eye-lashes, each night at bedtime. Rs. 1-8 per pot.

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Combines the properties of a powerful Aromatic Stimulant with an Aromatic and Bitter Tonic. Is peculiarly adapted for those forms of Dyspepsia which depend on debility or want of tone of the digestive organs, in which cases it is exceedingly useful. Rs. 2 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

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Is one of the best and most reliable alteratives; it is regarded as a specific in cases of Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, and skin Diseases, especially those of a Syphilitic nature, and generally for those diseases arising from impurities of the blood. In bottles, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 6-8. 8

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Is a pure, fragrant non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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a soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c., soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLAND'S EUKONIA, a fragrant toilet, warranted free from bismuth or metallic ingredients, which ruin the complexion; in three tints—white, cream, and rose. Ask any chemist or druggist for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Gardens London, England, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

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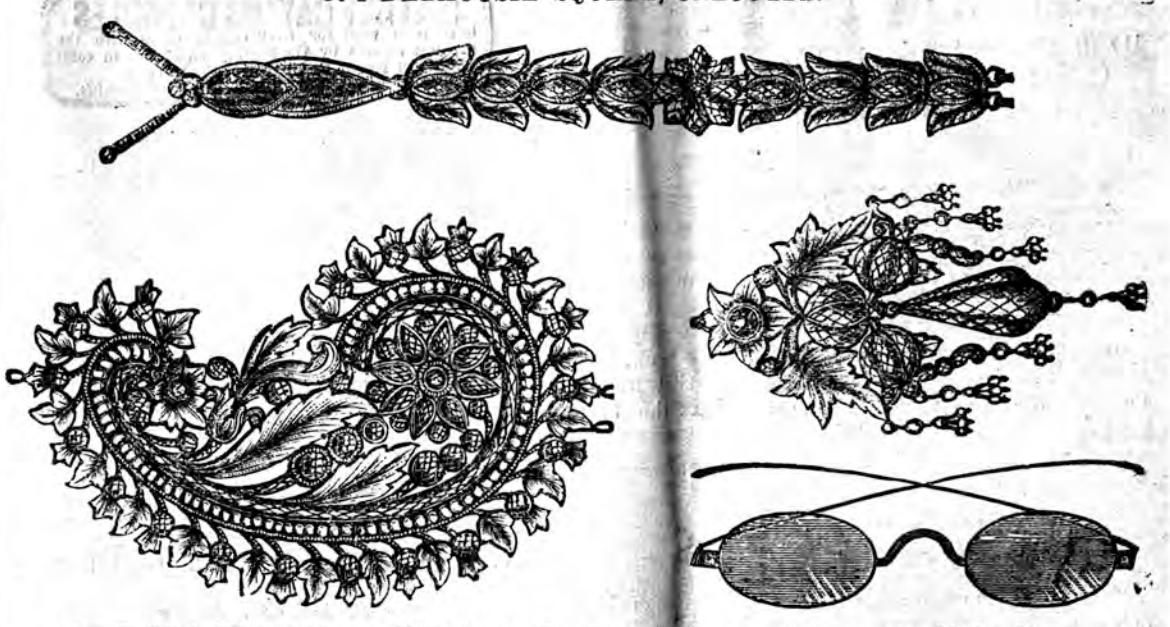

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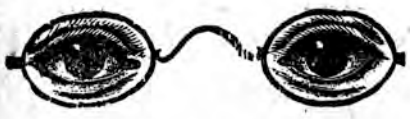

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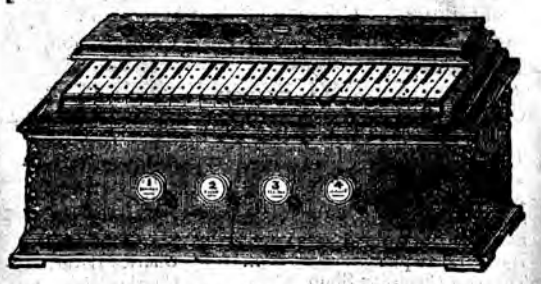

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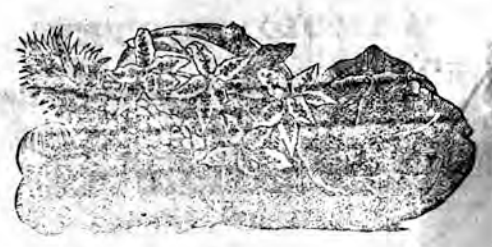

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OUR consignments of fresh and genuine seeds from D Landreth & Sons of America, and Sutton and Sons of England, have just landed, and are for sale in *hermetically-sealed boxes*, and in retail *loose packets*.

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Collection of Vegetables	... 32 sorts	at Rs.	6-4	a box
" " "	... 24 "	"	4-4	"
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" " "	... 16 "	"	4-4	"

American seeds are *specially put up* by D. Landreth and Sons for the Institution and consist only of selected vegetables, and mostly of the double varieties of flower.

Landreth's Vegetables	45 sorts	at Rs.	6-4	a box
" Flowers	... 25 "	"	6-0	"
" made here Vegetables	... 20 "	"	3-0	a pkt.
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Potato-seeds, a novelty ... 6 As a packet.
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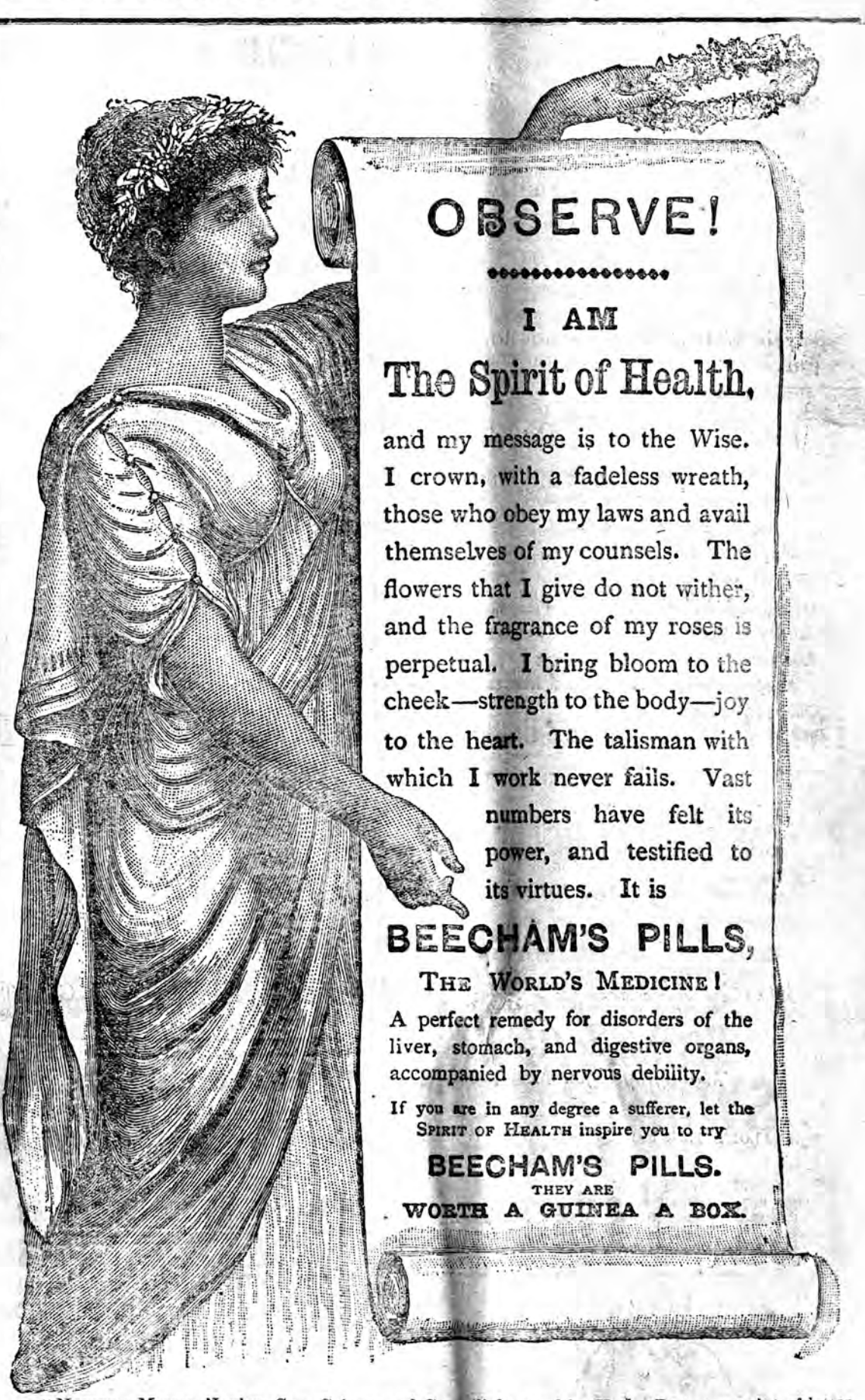
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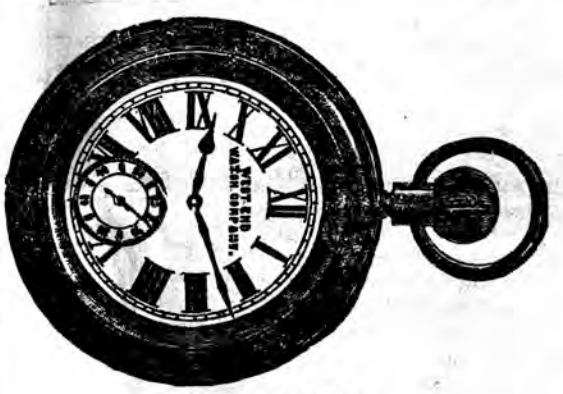

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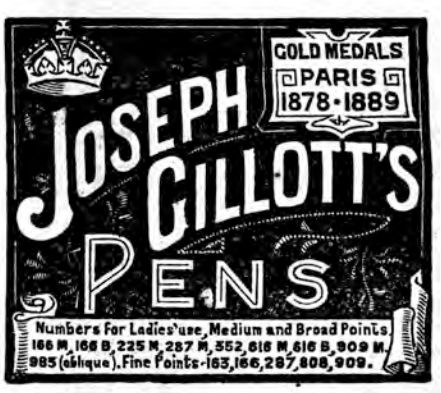
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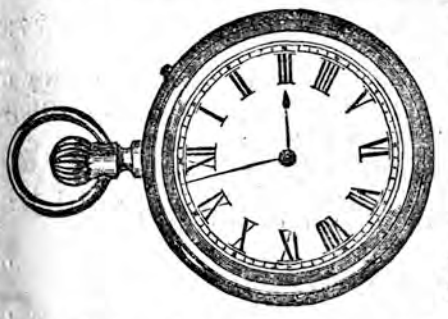

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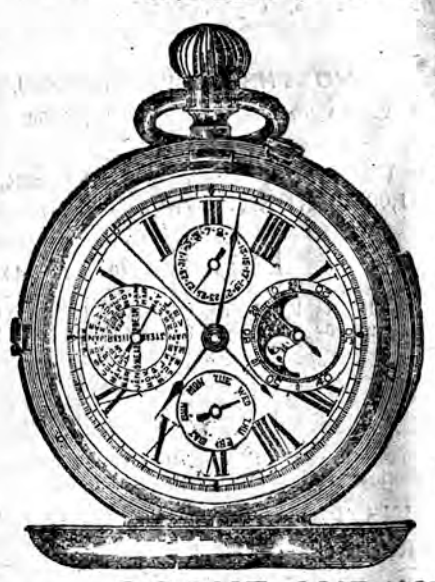

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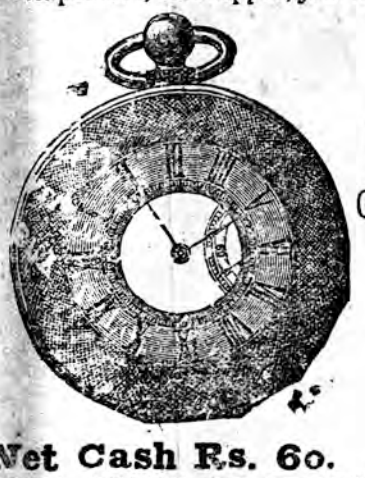

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